

F I L E D		
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT		
5/25/2023		
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
BY:	TV	DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

October 2022 Grand Jury

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CR 2:23-cr-00258-DMG

Plaintiff,

I N D I C T M E N T

v.

[18 U.S.C. § 1956(h): Conspiracy to Launder Monetary Instruments; 18 U.S.C. § 371: Conspiracy to Operate an Unlicensed Money Transmitting Business; 18 U.S.C. §§ 982(a)(1) and 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c): Criminal Forfeiture]

SAI ZHANG,  
aka "Tommy,"

PANYU ZHAO,  
aka "Yu,"

PEIJI TONG,  
aka "PJ,"  
aka "Dr P,"

CHENGWU HE,  
HANG SU,

XUANYI MU,

JIAYONG YU,

SHUO YANG,

XIAOLEI YE, and  
JIAXUAN HE,

Defendants.

The Grand Jury charges:

1 INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS  
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3 At times relevant to this Indictment:

4 A. TRADE IN GOODS FROM CHINA WAS USED TO CIRCUMVENT THE  
RESTRICTIONS ON TAKING FUNDS OUT OF CHINA5 1. The People's Republic of China ("PRC") maintained its  
6 economic strength in part by imposing a closed system of investment  
7 on its citizens. That is, individuals who live, work, or invest in  
8 the PRC were restricted from transferring more than the equivalent of  
9 \$50,000 per year out of China. Consequently, many individuals with  
10 holdings in China who wished to transfer assets greater than \$50,000  
11 in value to the United States sought alternative methods outside the  
12 conventional banking system to move their funds. These informal  
13 value transfer systems ("IVTS") required the participation of brokers  
14 who buy and sell United States dollars in the United States.15 2. To transfer funds to the United States, an individual in  
16 China would contact a broker with dollars to sell in the United  
17 States. The individual in China would then transfer the equivalent  
18 amount in Chinese currency (renminbi) to an account in China  
19 specified by the broker. Once the broker received electronic  
20 confirmation that the amount in question had been moved to the  
21 specified account, the broker would arrange for the dollars in the  
22 United States to be released to the buyer or to a designated  
23 representative of the buyer.24 3. The seller of United States currency in the United States  
25 would obtain dollars in a variety of ways, including by accepting  
26 cash from individuals engaged in criminal activity that generated  
27 large amounts of bulk currency, such as drug trafficking. The U.S.  
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1 broker would charge a percentage commission as a fee to the criminal  
2 owner of the proceeds to launder the funds.

3       4. The funds that were transferred in China to the broker were  
4 then used to pay for goods purchased by businesses in Mexico,  
5 Colombia, or elsewhere. Once the goods were sold, generating local  
6 currency (for example, Mexican pesos), the proceeds would be returned  
7 to the drug trafficking organization that provided the dollars in the  
8 United States. In this way, the funds from China facilitated the  
9 laundering of drug proceeds from the United States to the source  
10 country, while at the same time providing United States dollars to  
11 the individual from China who initiated the transaction.

12 B. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS FOR ANY PERSON WHO ENGAGES IN  
13           TRANSMITTING FUNDS AS A BUSINESS BY ANY MEANS, INCLUDING BY  
14           COURIER

15       5. Under federal law, Title 31, United States Code, Section  
16 5330 required the registration as a money transmitting business by  
17 any person who engaged as a business in an informal money transfer  
18 system or any network of people who engaged as a business in  
19 facilitating the transfer of money domestically or internationally  
20 outside of the conventional financial institutions system with the  
21 United States Department of the Treasury, Financial Crimes  
22 Enforcement Network.

23       6. Under federal law, Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations,  
24 Section 1010.100(ff)(5)(i), a "money transmitter" was (1) a person  
25 that provided money transmission services by accepting currency,  
26 funds, or other items of value that substitute for currency from one  
27 person and transmitting that currency, funds or other items of value  
28 that substitute for currency to another location or person by any

1 means, including through a financial institution, an electronic funds  
2 transfer network, or an informal value transfer system; or (2) any  
3 other person engaged in the transfer of funds. A "money transmitter"  
4 was required to be licensed by both federal and state law, and  
5 failure to register under either federal or state law was a federal  
6 offense under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1960.

7       7. None of the defendants, nor any business owned by any  
8 defendant, was licensed under state or federal law regulations as a  
9 lawful money transmitter.

10      8. Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1960(a) and (b)  
11 prohibited the operation of an unlicensed money transmitting  
12 business.

13      9. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1960(c) prohibited  
14 the transportation or transmission of funds that were known to the  
15 defendant to have been derived from a criminal offense or were  
16 intended to be used to promote or support unlawful activity.

17      10. These Introductory Allegations are incorporated into each  
18 count of this Indictment.

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1 COUNT ONE

2 [18 U.S.C. § 1956(h) ]

3 [DEFENDANT SAI ZHANG]

4 A. OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY

5 Beginning in or about 2019, and continuing until on or about May  
6 12, 2023, defendant SAI ZHANG, also known as "Tommy," and others  
7 known and unknown to the Grand Jury, conspired and agreed with each  
8 other to commit an offense against the United States, namely:

9 To conduct and attempt to conduct a financial transaction  
10 affecting interstate and foreign commerce, which transaction involved  
11 the proceeds of a specified unlawful activity, that is, the felony  
12 importation, manufacturing, receiving, concealment, buying, selling,  
13 and otherwise dealing in controlled substances punishable under the  
14 laws of the United States, knowing that the transaction was designed  
15 in whole or in part to conceal and disguise the nature, location,  
16 source, ownership, and control of the proceeds of said specified  
17 unlawful activity, and knowing that the property involved in the  
18 financial transaction represented the proceeds of some form of  
19 unlawful activity, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,  
20 Section 1956(a)(1)(B)(i).

21 B. MEANS BY WHICH THE OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY WAS TO BE  
22 ACCOMPLISHED

23 The object of the conspiracy was to be accomplished, in  
24 substance, as follows:

25 1. Defendant ZHANG would arrange to obtain United States bulk  
26 currency that was the proceeds of drug trafficking.

27 2. Defendant ZHANG would instruct co-conspirators Panyu Zhao  
28 and Peiji Tong to distribute the United States currency to defendant

1 ZHANG's customers who had purchased the dollars by providing  
2 equivalent value in renminbi in China.

3       3. Co-conspirator Tong would instruct co-conspirator Jiaxuan  
4 He to pick up the United States currency from the representatives of  
5 the drug traffickers in Los Angeles County and elsewhere and deliver  
6 the drug proceeds to defendant ZHANG's customers.

7       4. Defendant ZHANG and co-conspirator Zhao would instruct co-  
8 conspirators Xuanyi Mu, Hang Su, and Xiaolei Ye to pick up the United  
9 States currency from the representatives of the drug traffickers in  
10 Los Angeles County and elsewhere and deliver the drug proceeds to  
11 defendant ZHANG'S customers.

12       5. Co-conspirator Chengwu He would maintain and operate a  
13 premises for the collection, counting, processing, and repackaging of  
14 drug proceeds for co-conspirators to facilitate the collection and  
15 distribution of the drug proceeds.

16       6. Co-conspirators Jiayong Yu and Shuo Yang would act as  
17 couriers to pick up drug proceeds and deposit those funds into bank  
18 accounts controlled by defendant ZHANG and others known to the Grand  
19 Jury.

20 C. OVERT ACTS

21       On or about the following dates, in furtherance of the  
22 conspiracy and to accomplish its object, defendant ZHANG, and others  
23 known and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following overt  
24 acts, among others, within the Central District of California and  
25 elsewhere:

26       1. On or about December 5, 2019, in San Gabriel, California,  
27 defendant ZHANG sold drug proceeds totaling approximately \$60,000 in  
28 United States currency to an individual he believed to be a money

1 exchange broker, but who was in fact a confidential informant working  
2 for law enforcement ("CS-1").

3       2. On or about September 4, 2020, in Arcadia, California, at  
4 the direction of defendant ZHANG, co-conspirators Mu and Su took  
5 delivery of approximately \$34,000 in drug proceeds from an unknown  
6 female courier.

7       3. On or about May 12, 2023, in San Gabriel, California,  
8 defendant ZHANG possessed approximately \$150,000 in United States  
9 currency, concealed inside a white plastic bag.

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1 COUNT TWO

2 [18 U.S.C. § 371]

3 [ALL DEFENDANTS]

4 A. OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY

5 Beginning in or about 2019, and continuing until on or about May  
6 12, 2023, in Los Angeles County, within the Central District of  
7 California, and elsewhere, defendants SAI ZHANG, aka "Tommy," PANYU  
8 ZHAO, aka "Yu," PEIJI TONG, aka "PJ" aka "Dr P," CHENGWU HE, HANG SU,  
9 XUANYI MU, JIAYONG YU, SHUO YANG, XIAOLEI YE, and JIAXUAN HE, and  
10 others known and unknown to the Grand Jury, conspired and agreed with  
11 each other to knowingly and intentionally operate an unlicensed money  
12 transmitting business affecting interstate and foreign commerce, in  
13 violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1960(a) and  
14 1960(b) (1) (A), (B), and (C).

15 B. MEANS BY WHICH THE OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY WAS TO BE

16 ACCOMPLISHED

17 The object of the conspiracy was to be accomplished, in  
18 substance, as follows:

19 1. Defendant ZHANG would arrange to obtain United States bulk  
20 currency that was the proceeds of drug trafficking.

21 2. Defendant ZHANG would instruct defendants TONG and ZHAO to  
22 distribute the United States currency to defendant ZHANG's customers  
23 who had purchased the dollars by providing equivalent value in  
24 renminbi in China.

25 3. Defendant TONG would instruct defendant JIAXUAN HE and  
26 others to pick up the United States currency from the representatives  
27 of criminal organizations in Los Angeles County and elsewhere and  
28 deliver the United States currency to defendant ZHANG's customers.

1       4. Defendants ZHANG and ZHAO would instruct defendants MU, SU,  
2 and YE to pick up the United States currency from the representatives  
3 of the drug traffickers in Los Angeles County and elsewhere and  
4 deliver the funds to defendant ZHANG's customers.

5       5. Defendant CHENGWU HE would pick up United States currency  
6 from the representatives of criminal organizations and deliver the  
7 United States currency to defendant ZHANG's customers.

8       6. Defendant CHENGWU HE would maintain and operate a premises  
9 for the collection, counting, processing, and repackaging of United  
10 States currency co-conspirators to facilitate the collection and  
11 distribution of the United States currency.

12       7. Defendants YU and YANG would act as couriers to pick up  
13 United States currency and deposit those funds into bank accounts  
14 controlled by defendant ZHANG and others known to the Grand Jury.

15 C. OVERT ACTS

16       On or about the following dates, in furtherance of the  
17 conspiracy and to accomplish its object, defendants ZHANG, ZHAO,  
18 TONG, CHENGWU HE, SU, MU, YU, YANG, YE, JIAXUAN HE, and others known  
19 and unknown to the Grand Jury, committed the following overt acts,  
20 among others, within the Central District of California and  
21 elsewhere:

22       1. On December 5, 2019, in San Gabriel, California, defendant  
23 ZHANG sold approximately \$60,000 in United States currency to an  
24 individual he believed to be a money exchange broker, but who was in  
25 fact a confidential informant working for law enforcement ("CS-1").

26       2. On January 16, 2020, in San Gabriel, California, a co-  
27 conspirator instructed CS-1 to deliver approximately \$50,000 in  
28 United States currency to defendant CHENGWU HE so that defendant

1 CHENGWU HE could pay an exchange customer who had purchased United  
2 States dollars.

3       3. On January 16, 2020, in Monterey Park, California,  
4 defendant CHENGWU HE accepted \$50,000 in United States currency from  
5 CS-1.

6       4. On January 16, 2020, in Bell Gardens, California, defendant  
7 CHENGWU HE delivered an unknown sum of United States currency to an  
8 unknown male at the Bicycle Casino.

9       5. On January 16, 2020, in Monterey Park, California,  
10 defendant CHENGWU HE possessed approximately \$55,286 in United States  
11 currency.

12       6. On September 4, 2020, in Arcadia, California, defendants MU  
13 and SU accepted \$34,000 in drug proceeds, wrapped in aluminum foil  
14 inside an orange bag, from an unknown female courier.

15       7. On January 26, 2021, in Downey, California, in an  
16 electronic communication using coded language, defendant TONG  
17 instructed defendant JIAXUAN HE to pick up approximately \$226,600 in  
18 drug proceeds.

19       8. On January 26, 2021, in San Gabriel, California, defendant  
20 JIAXUAN HE possessed approximately \$226,600 in drug proceeds  
21 concealed inside a white paper bag.

22       9. On March 23, 2023, in San Gabriel, California, defendant  
23 ZHAO possessed approximately \$111,430 United States currency  
24 concealed inside a white plastic bag.

25       10. On April 10, 2023, in Arcadia, California, defendant YE  
26 picked up an unknown quantity of United States currency concealed  
27 inside a white plastic bag.

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1       11. On April 10, 2023, in Arcadia, California, defendant YE  
2 picked up an unknown quantity of United States currency concealed  
3 inside a yellow plastic bag.

4       12. On April 10, 2023, in North Hills, California, defendant YE  
5 delivered approximately \$60,000 in United States currency contained  
6 in white and yellow plastic bags to a United States currency  
7 customer.

8       13. On April 27, 2023, in Artesia, California, defendant YU  
9 deposited a cashier's check representing an unknown amount of United  
10 States currency at a Chase Bank ATM.

11       14. On April 27, 2023, in Artesia, California, defendant YU  
12 deposited approximately \$100,000 of United States currency at a Chase  
13 Bank teller window.

14       15. On May 4, 2023, in La Verne, California, defendant YU  
15 possessed approximately \$100,000 in United States currency concealed  
16 inside a gray backpack.

17       16. On May 4, 2023, in La Verne, California, defendant YANG  
18 possessed approximately \$100,000 in United States currency concealed  
19 inside a black plastic bag.

20       17. On May 11, 2023, in Artesia, California, defendants SU and  
21 YU possessed approximately \$50,000 in United States currency  
22 concealed inside a brown satchel.

23       18. On May 12, 2023, in San Gabriel, California, defendant  
24 ZHANG possessed approximately \$150,000 in United States currency,  
25 concealed inside a white plastic bag.

1 FORFEITURE ALLEGATION ONE

2 [18 U.S.C. § 982]

3 1. Pursuant to Rule 32.2(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal  
4 Procedure, notice is hereby given that the United States will seek  
5 forfeiture as part of any sentence, pursuant to Title 18, United  
6 States Code, Section 982(a)(1), in the event of the defendant's  
7 conviction of the offense set forth in Count One of this Indictment.

8 2. The defendant, if so convicted, shall forfeit to the United  
9 States of America the following:

10 (a) Any property, real or personal, involved in such  
11 offense, and any property traceable to such property; and

12 (b) To the extent such property is not available for  
13 forfeiture, a sum of money equal to the total value of the property  
14 described in subparagraph (a).

15 3. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as  
16 incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b)(1), and  
17 Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b)(2), the defendant, if so  
18 convicted, shall forfeit substitute property, if, by any act or  
19 omission of the defendant, the property described in the preceding  
20 paragraph, or any portion thereof: (a) cannot be located upon the  
21 exercise of due diligence; (b) has been transferred, sold to, or  
22 deposited with a third party; (c) has been placed beyond the  
23 jurisdiction of the court; (d) has been substantially diminished in  
24 value; or (e) has been commingled with other property that cannot be  
25 divided without difficulty. Substitution of assets shall not be  
26 ordered, however, where the convicted defendant acted merely as an  
27 intermediary who handled but did not retain the property in the  
28 course of the money laundering offense unless the defendant, in

1 committing the offense or offenses giving rise to the forfeiture,  
2 conducted three or more separate transactions involving a total of  
3 \$100,000.00 or more in any twelve-month period.

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1 FORFEITURE ALLEGATION TWO

2 [18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c)]

3 1. Pursuant to Rule 32.2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal  
4 Procedure, notice is hereby given that the United States of America  
5 will seek forfeiture as part of any sentence, pursuant to Title 18,  
6 United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States  
7 Code, Section 2461(c), in the event of any defendant's conviction of  
8 the offenses set forth in Count Two of this Indictment.

9 2. Any defendant so convicted shall forfeit to the United  
10 States of America the following:

11 (a) all right, title, and interest in any and all  
12 property, real or personal, constituting, or derived from, any  
13 proceeds traceable to the offenses; and

14 (b) To the extent such property is not available for  
15 forfeiture, a sum of money equal to the total value of the property  
16 described in subparagraph (a).

17 3. Pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p),  
18 as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), any  
19 defendant so convicted shall forfeit substitute property, up to the  
20 value of the property described in the preceding paragraph if, as the  
21 result of any act or omission of said defendant, the property  
22 described in the preceding paragraph or any portion thereof (a)  
23 cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence; (b) has been  
24 transferred, sold to, or deposited with a third party; (c) has been  
25 placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court; (d) has been

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1 substantially diminished in value; or (e) has been commingled with  
2 other property that cannot be divided without difficulty.

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4 A TRUE BILL  
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9 Foreperson  
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11 E. MARTIN ESTRADA  
12 United States Attorney  
13



14 MACK E. JENKINS  
15 Assistant United States Attorney  
16 Chief, Criminal Division  
17

18 J. MARK CHILDS  
19 Assistant United States Attorney  
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24 JULIE J. SHEMITZ  
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27 Laundering, and Racketeering  
28 Section